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The author shows incidentally his acumen as an interpreter of the Hebrew Scriptures, and his familiarity with Jewish opinions and Rabbinical lore. In fine, he comes armed at all points to the discussion of every point. In comparing this work with those of Olshausen and Tholuck on the same Epistle, we hesitate not to say, that his criticism is more profound and thorough, his grasp of subjects in dispute more comprehensive, and his subjection to preconceived theories much less constraining and embarrassing, than theirs. While we dissent from some of his conclusions, we want no more luminous guidance to our own, than we could derive from him. We might speak with similar praise of his works on Genesis and on the Epistle to the Hebrews. We are the more earnest to record our high estimate of Dr. Turner's erudition and ability, in part, because he utterly lacks the art of book-making, nor is there one of his works which, on the bookseller's counter, would attract even a scholar's eye; and, in part, because little pains seem to have been taken to extend the knowledge of his writings beyond his own portion of the Church, while really sound and valuable works in his department are too rare, not only in America, but in our mother tongue, to make it fitting that such as we have should fail of the widest possible currency.

6. — 1. *A History of Greece, from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest. With Supplementary Chapters on the History of Literature and Art.* By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D., Author of the Dictionaries of "Greek and Roman Antiquities," "Biography and Mythology," and "Geography." Illustrated by One Hundred Engravings on Wood. Boston: Jenks, Hickling, & Swan. 1854. 24mo. pp. 632.
2. *The Same.* Revised, with an Appendix. By GEORGE W. GREENE, A. M. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1854. 24mo. pp. 655.

THOSE who have made use of the author's previous works hardly need a word of commendation for his History. It is terse and compact in style; it comprises the latest results of research and historical criticism; and presents not only a narrative of external events, but a sharply-drawn outline of the social and intellectual life of the Greeks at successive epochs, with biographical sketches of poets, historians, orators, and philosophers. While it does not exceed the due dimensions of a class-book, and has the precision requisite for a work of reference, it offers all the points of attraction which the general reader could desire, and would admirably serve the purpose of fastening in the memory, in their respective niches, the details of Grecian history for those who are

familiar with the more extended, but often less systematic, works of Grote and his predecessors. To our eye, the Boston edition has slightly the advantage in mechanical execution. On the other hand, the Appendix by Professor Greene, in the New York edition, comprises matter of very great value. It contains a Geographical Outline from Heeren; Synchronistic Tables connecting the history of Greece with parallel epochs in that of Rome, Persia, and other contemporary states; a "Tabular View of the Great Men of the Age of Pericles and Alexander"; a syllabus of questions for school use; a sketch of the Greek dialects; and a few supplementary notes on subjects of importance and interest.

- 7.—*Protestantism in Paris: a Series of Discourses, translated from the French of A. COQUEREL.* Boston: Crosby, Nichols, & Co. 1854. 16mo. pp. 195.

M. COQUEREL has mined no new veins of truth, nor yet do his Discourses abound in metaphors, illustrations, or apostrophes of the kind that startle and electrify the reader. Yet in some respects he probably surpasses any other living preacher. He unites qualities that are often deemed mutually incompatible, — a rigidly methodical division and arrangement of his discourse, uniform chasteness and beauty of rhetorical style, and profound religious seriousness and fervor. He treats the texts of his discourses with a felicity almost without parallel. He often enucleates from a pregnant passage of Scripture a series of significations entirely of his own finding, yet not of his own creating, — such as we acknowledge to have been always latent in the sacred words, but such as without his torch would never have revealed themselves to our view. The six sermons in this little volume, admirable as they are, are hardly a fair specimen of the author's ability either as a rhetorician or a preacher. From volumes of his discourses on our shelves we could select a score or two which we should regard as preferable to the best of these. We trust that the translator may be encouraged to repeat his venture, and that, if he should do so, he will examine with reference to his selection the earlier series of M. Coquerel's sermons, among which are masterpieces beyond his more recent work.